

GEL'FOND, S. (g.Odessa); SHIGANOV, A. (g.Chernigov); ~~SMETANINA, Z.,~~ pryadil'-
shchitsa, udarnik kommunisticheskogo truda; DIL'DIN, M., rabochiy;
SKRIPKIN, P. (g.Ulan-Ude); FILIPPOV, A. (g.Petropavlovsk); CHERNYKH,
Vl. (g.Kursk)

From letters to the editors. Sov. profsoiuzy 16 no.21:54-57 N '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Fabrika imeni Balashova, g.Ivanovo (for Smetanina).
2. Sovkhoz
"Teplichnyy", Moskovskaya obl. (for Dil'din).
(Trade unions)

ZAJIC, F.; SMETANKA, E.; ZATOPSK, A.

On the problem of ballistocardiography (seismocardiography).
Chekh. fiziol. 2 no. 2: 209-221 '53. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Institut klinicheskoy fiziologii i geofizicheskoy institut
universiteta im. Karla IV, Praha. (Ballistocardiography)

TREFNY, Z.; SMETANKA, E.

New principle of usage of piezo-electric appliance in
ballistocardiography. Cesk. fysiolog. 5 no.4:487-489 1956.

1. IV. Detska Klinika lekarske fakulty KU, Poliklinika 2.
(BALLISTOCARDIOGRAPHY, apparatus and instruments,
piezo-electric appliance (Cz))

SMETANKIN, A.

Introduction of the VOM-2m combine. Mast.ugl.3 no.3:11 Mr '54.
(MLRA 7:4)

1. Mashinist kombayna shakhty no.34 kombirata Moskvougol'.
(Coal-mining machinery)

SMETANKIN, G. N.

Smetankin, G. N.

"Changes in Higher Nervous Activity in Dogs under the Influence of Various Doses of Acetylcholine." Gor'kiy State Medical Inst imeni S. N. Kirov. Gor'kiy, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 27, 2 July 1955

SMETANKIN, G.N.

BELENKOV, N.Yu., SMETANKIN, G.N., AZOLOV, V.V., GUNIN, G.P.

Method of local cold exclusion of the cerebral cortex [with summary in English]. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 45 no.2:121-123 1958. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. N. Yu. Belenkov) Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni S.M. Kirova.

(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiology,

segmental exclusion with capsule for cold solutions (Rus))

BELENKOV, N.Yu.; SMETANKIN, G.N.

Role of the cerebral cortex in the regulation of blood pressure.
Fiziol. zhur. 46 no.10:1218-1223 0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Meditsinskogo instituta im. S.M.
Kirova, Gôr'kiy.
(CEREBRAL CORTEX) (BLOOD PRESSURE)

SMETANKIN, G.N.

Interrelationship of the cerebral cortex and the hypothalamus in
blood pressure regulation. Fiziol. zhur. 47 no.9:1087-1095 S '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Meditsinskogo instituta imeni
S.M.Kirova, Gor'kiy.

(CEREBRAL CORTEX)

(HYPOTHALAMUS)

(BLOOD PRESSURE)

ACCESSION NR: AP4002550

S/0247/63/013/006/1108/1110

AUTHOR: Smetankin, G. N.

TITLE: Third Volga Area Conference of physiologists, biochemists, and pharmacologists

SOURCE: Zhurnal vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti, v. 13, no. 6, 1963, 1108-1110

TOPIC TAGS: bionics, closed cybernetic system, neuron modeling, pharmacological stimulant, regeneration process, dibazol, thyroidine, pentoxyl, neuron, cybernetics, central nervous system, biological modeling

ABSTRACT: The Third Volga-Area Conference of physiologists, biochemists, and pharmacologists was held in Gorky in June 1963. One hundred and thirty papers were presented. Experimental results and clinical data were reported on various problems in the physiology, biochemistry, and pharmacology of the central nervous system. Problems concerning the cardiovascular system, respiration, endocrine system, and the digestive system were also discussed. A. N. Malakhov and M. Yu. Ul'yanov

Card 1/2

KALININA, T.Ye.; SMETANKIN, G.N.

Supplementary rotatory apparatus for a stereotactic unit.
Fiziol. zhur. 49 no.1:129-131 Ja '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. From the Department of Physiology, S.M. Kirov Medical
Institute, Gorki.

SMETANKIN, G.N.

Correlations of the cerebral cortex, hypothalamus and medulla oblongata in the regulation of arterial pressure. Fiziol. zhur. 51 no.1:76-83 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Meditsinskogo instituta imeni Kirova, Gor'kiy.

BARYSHNIKOV, K.I.; BRISKIN, A.I.; VOROBYNTSEV, A.P.; GONCHAROV, P.I.;
DRUGOV, Yu.V.; LIPSHITS, L.A.; MOKHYEV, N.I.; NAZAROV, A.V.;
PETROV, L.P.; SERDYUK, D.S.; SMETANKIN, K.P.; CHERNYAVSKIY, A.A.;
ARTEM'YEV, S.G., red.; ZAKHAROVA, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Sanitary and chemical protection; pathology, clinical aspects,
and treatment of poisoning. Manual for students and physicians]
Sanitarno-khimicheskaya zashchita; patologiya, klinika i terapiya
porazhenii otravlyayushchimi veshchestvami. Rukovodstvo dlia stu-
dentov i vrachei. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1959. 434 p.
(MIRA 13:6)

(CHEMICAL WARFARE--SAFETY MEASURES)

PIKOVSKIY, D.L., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; ~~SMETANKIN, N.I., dotsent~~

Tumor of the carotid body with metastases to a regional lymph node.
Vest.khir. 77 no.12:111-113 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - D.L.Pikovskiy) Basseyenovoy
bol'nitsy Verkhnevolzhskogo vozdrazvotdela. Adres avtorov: Gor'kiy,
ul. Semashko, d.39, kv. 2.

(PARAGANGLIOMA, case reports
Metastases to regional lymph node)

SMETANKIN, N.I.

Morphological characteristics of polyvasculitis. Vop.diag.i
patomorf.nerv.zab. no.2:225-230 '59. (MIRA 15:8)
(BLOOD VESSELS--DISEASES)

GURINOV, V.; SMETANKIN, S.; BARBANAKOV, V. (g. Taldy-Kurgan)

To the starting lines of our Spartakiada! Kryl.rod. 11 no.8:8
Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika aerokluba po politicheskoy chasti,
g. Bryansk.
(Aeronautics)

SMETANKIN, S., podpolkovnik

Simplified calculation of an average reading and true azimuth.
Voen. vest. 43 no.9:71-73 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Azimuth) (Fire control (Gunnery))

SMETANKINA, N. P.

✓ Synthesis of 1,1-dichloro-2,2-dimethyl-3-oxo-3-silene, A. D. Petrov, G. I. Nikishin, N. P. Smetankina, and Yu. P. Egorov (N. D. Zelinski Inst. Chem. Phys., Moscow). Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk 1955, 947-8. — $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CHClCH}_2\text{CH}_2$ (416 g.) passed at 23 g./hr. through a 40 X 600-mm. glass tube filled with pieces of 80/20 alloy of Si-Cu at 300° and the product distd. gave 15.8% ($:\text{CHCH}_2$) $_2\text{SiCl}_2$ (I), b. 135°, d_4^{20} 1.2190, n_D^{20} 1.4782, and 9% ($\text{Cl}_2\text{SiCH}_2\text{CH}_2$) (II), b. 243°, d_4^{20} 1.4115, n_D^{20} 1.4879. Methylation of I with MeMgCl gave 39.4% ($:\text{CHCH}_2$) $_2\text{SiMe}_2$, bp 100.5-1°, d_4^{20} 0.8067, n_D^{20} 1.4433 [Raman spectrum in cm^{-1} : 183(4), 214(2), 310(4), 411(5), 620(7), 730(3), 915(5), 930(1), 1100(4), 1200(4), 1258(1), 1405(3), 1610(4), 2804(10), 2963(8), 3024(3)], hydrogenated over Pt to (CH_3) $_2\text{SiMe}_2$, b. 107°, d_4^{20} 0.7871, n_D^{20} 1.4328. II with MeMgCl gave ($:\text{CHCH}_2\text{SiMe}_2$) $_2$, b. 187.5-8.5°, d_4^{20} 0.7789, n_D^{20} 1.4308. G. M. Kosolapoff

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DMETANKINA, V. I.

Chem. Direct synthesis of propyl-, isopropyl-, butyl-, and iso-
butylchlorosilanes. A. D. Petrov, N. P. Suetankina, and
G. I. Nikishin. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25, 2408 (1955)
(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 50, 9289i. B. M. R.

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SMETANNINA, N. F.

Direct synthesis of mono-, isomono-, di- and isodichlorosilanes. A. D. Petrov, N. P. Smetannina and G. I. Nizhnia (Zh. obshch. Khim., 1955, 25, 2338-2339). A study was made of direct synthesis of alkylchlorosilanes from Pr^nCl and Pr^nCl , Ba^nCl and Bu^nCl . Alkyl chlorides gave higher yields of alkylidichlorosilanes (RHSiCl_2) and significantly lower yields of dialkylidichlorosilanes (R_2SiCl_2) in comparison with EtCl and especially in comparison with CH_3Cl . The interaction of alkylmagnesium bromide and methylmagnesium chloride with alkylidichlorosilanes yields dialkylsilanes and dimethylpropylsilanes.

A. L. B.

3 M A. VOUTZ
scopies

PM

Moscow Chem. Tech. Inst. im D. I. Mendeleev

SMETANKINA, N. P.

SMETANKINA, N. P.: "The direct synthesis of alkyl and alkenyl halo-silanes." Mir Higher Education USSR. Moscow Order of Lenin Chemicotechnological Inst imeni D. I. Mendelayev. Moscow, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 26, 1956

SMETANKING, N. P.

7
Direct synthesis of chloroalkenes from dichlorides of the vinyl alkyl
type. Petrov S. I. Sadymkhalov N. P. Smetankina and
Ya. P. Feguly. Zh. obshch. khim. 1956 30, 1230-1235. [Chem. Abstr. 50:1230 (1956)]
Sections of chloroalkenes e.g. 1, 3-dichlorobut-2-ene II, with
which products can be formed through substitution of methyl
atoms of olefin. (Sov. Acad. Sci. 1954 96, 765). Earlier work
concerned direct synthesis of 1, 3-dichlorobut-2-ene from olefin
and chlorine. (Sov. Acad. Sci. 1943 947) from which was obtained
1, 3-dichlorobut-2-ene (m.p. 10-11°C) for the first time. It was
found that chloroalkenes e.g. 1, 3-dichlorobut-2-ene II
and 1, 3-dichloroprop-1-ene III are unlike 1, 2-dichloroalkenes. At 200-250°C
there were produced 1, 3-dichlorobut-2-ene II and 1, 3-dichloroprop-1-ene
III and 1, 2-dichlorobut-2-ene and 1, 2-dichloroprop-1-ene. 1, 3-dichlorobut-2-ene
and 1, 3-dichloroprop-1-ene were reacted with SiCl₄ at 275-290°C to form 1, 3-dichloroprop-1-ene
and 1, 3-dichlorobut-2-ene and 1, 2-dichlorobut-2-ene and 1, 2-dichloroprop-1-ene.

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Inst. Org. Chem. AS USSR

5(3)

SOV/62-58-12-10/22

AUTHORS:

Petrov, A. D., Smotankina, N. P., Nikishin, G. I.

TITLE:

Direct Synthesis of 1,1-Dichloro-1-Silacyclopentane (Pryamoy sintez 1,1-dikhlor-1-silatsiklopentana)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 12, pp 1468-1471 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the present paper it was found that in a reaction of 1,4-dichloro butane with silicon as basic product the 1,1-dichloro-1-silacyclopentane is formed. Its yield (in the condensation product) was 30%. Some of its chemical properties were investigated. Thus, in the chlorination with sulfuryl chloride the hydrogen on the β -carbon atom is substituted by chlorine. In an interaction between 1,1,3-trichloro-1-silacyclopentane with methyl magnesium chloride the substitution of the chlorine atoms by methyl groups and an opening of the cycle behind the Si-C bond, or the so-called β -decomposition take place. The properties of the 1-(trimethyl silyl)-butene-3 formed due to the opening of the cycle turned out to be identical with the properties of this silicon hydrocarbon earlier obtained after the Grin'yar-Vyurts reaction from chloro-methyl trichlorosilane

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SOV/62-58-12-10/22

Direct Synthesis of 1,1-Dichloro-1-Silacyclopentane

and allyl bromide (Ref 8). In the hydrolysis of 1,1-dichloro-1-silacyclopentane with aqueous alkali (Ref 9) only the condensation product - tetramethylene polysiloxane - was separated. The reactions of 1,1-dichloro-1-silacyclopentane with allyl magnesium bromide and acetic anhydride take place in the usual way, i.e. the chlorine atoms are correspondingly substituted by allyl and acetoxyl groups. HBr at -10° is energetically affiliated to 1,1-diallyl-1-silacyclopentane. The dibromide formed $(CH_2)_4Si(CH_2CHBrCH_3)_2$ is unstable. Heating causes the β -decomposition with propylene being separated and 1,1-dibromo-1-silacyclopentane being formed. There are 10 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 30, 1957

Card 2/2

SOV/79-28-8-18/66

AUTHORS: Petrov, A. D., Nikishin, G. I., Smetankina, N. P.

TITLE: The Behavior of Several Dichloroalkanes and Dichloroalkenes Under Conditions for Direct Synthesis (Povedeniye nekotorykh dikhloralkanov i dikhlorakenov v usloviyakh pryamogo sinteza)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 8, pp. 2085-2089 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the decomposition reaction of dichloroethane (Ref 1) and 1,2-dichloropropane (Ref 2) with silicon only disilane, besides silicochloroform and silicon tetrachloride, was found in the reaction products. In the case of the chlorobutane (Ref 3) and 1,2-dichlorobutene-3 (Ref 4) cyclic monosilane with a silicon atom in a five-membered ring forms in addition to the disilane, as the author had shown earlier. In the work reported in the present paper the next homologs of dichloroethane, the 1,2-dichloropropane and the 1,2-dichloro-2-methylpropene, were studied, since not enough work had previously been done on these compounds. The isomers of 1,2-dichlorobutene-3 (the 1,4-dichlorobutene-2 and the 3-chloro-2-(chloromethyl)propene-1) were also studied. It was found

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SOV/79-28-8-18/66

The Behavior of Several Dichloroalkanes and Dichloroalkenes Under Conditions for Direct Synthesis

that under the synthetic conditions used 1,2-dichloropropane and 1,2-dichloro-2-methylpropane split easily in the presence of HCl into allylchloride and methallylchloride, respectively. These two products can then be converted using silicon into allyltrichlorosilane and methallyltrichlorosilane. Using 1,2-dichloropropane previously unknown disilanes were obtained: the 1,2-bis-(trichlorosilyl)-propane and the 1-(trichlorosilyl)-2-(dichlorosilyl)-propane (see Diagram 1). The reaction of the 1,4-dichlorobutene-2 with silicon proceeded according to diagram 2. The reaction of the 3-chloro-2-(chloromethyl)-propene-1 with silicon yielded the methallyltrichlorosilane and 3-(trichlorosilyl)-2-(trichlorosilylmethyl)-propene-1. There are 1 table and 11 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Organic Chemistry, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 6, 1957

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30V/79-23-8-18/66

The Behavior of Several Dichloroalkanes and Dichloroalkenes Under Conditions
for Direct Synthesis

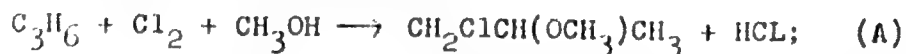
Card 3/3

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SOV/80-32-10-33/51

AUTHORS: Smetankina, N. P., Etlis, V. S.
 TITLE: Preparation of Alkene Chlorohydrine Ethers
 PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 10, pp 2320-2324 (USSR)
 ABSTRACT: Preparation of alkene chlorohydrine ethers was studied, as exemplified by the synthesis of propylene chlorohydrine ether. The reaction between propylene, alcohol, and chlorine, takes place as follows:



On prolonged synthesis the chloroether content in the reaction mixture decreases, but that of dichloropropane and the high boiling residue increases. Raising the temperature decreases the solubility of gases in the reaction medium. Lowering the temperature to 0° increases

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Preparation of Alkene Chlorohydrine Ethers

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SOV/80-32-10-33/51

the yield of chloroether. Increasing the molar ratio of propylene to chlorine increases the yield of the product. For the preparation of propylene chlorohydrine methyl ether, the following optimal conditions were found: temperature range -5 to +5, duration 10 hr, ratio (propylene to chlorine) 1:4, feed rate 0.5 g mole/hr and 0.1 to 1% of catalytical water, based on the weight of introduced alcohol. There is 1 table; 4 figures; and 11 references, 10 Soviet, 1 German.

SUBMITTED: August 12, 1958.

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L 17729-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004284

compounds were confirmed by IR spectroscopy. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none.

SUBMITTED: 23Jun62

DATE ACQ: 15Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 001

2/2

Card

L 17733-63

EWP(j)/EPF(o)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD Pg-4/Pr-4 RM/WW/MAY

ACCESSION NR: AP3004288

S/0079/63/033/007/2281/2284

AUTHORS: Smetankina, N. P.; Kuznetsova, V. P.; Oprya, V. Ya.

TITLE: Synthesis and study of functional organosilicon compounds with hydrocarbon bridges between the silicon atoms. 2. Synthesis of penta-alkylchloro-1,2-disilylethanes and acetylenic alcohols and vinylacetelenic hydrocarbons derived from them

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 33, no. 7, 1963, 2281-2284

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, silicon, compound hydrocarbon, disilylethane, acetylene, alcohol, vinyl, silane, Grignard reaction, polymer

ABSTRACT: The title compounds were synthesized for the purpose of obtaining materials with silicon and carbon atoms in alternating sequence in view of the high thermal stability and chemical resistance of organosilicon compounds and polymers with hydrocarbon bridges connecting the silicon atoms. The addition of alkylchlorohydrosilanes to vinylalkylsilanes gave disilylethanes which were used to alkylate dimethylethynylcarbinol bis-magnesium bromide. The

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L 17733-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004288

resulting tertiary acetylenic alcohols were dehydrated to butynyl-disilylethanes, which polymerize on standing. The yields increased with increasing chain length from ethyl to butyl in the addition of alkylmethyl silanes to triethylvinylsilane. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii polimerov i monomerov Akademii nauk Ukrainskay SSR (Institute of Polymers and Monomers, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 23Jun62

DATE ACQ: 15Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KORNEV, K.A., glav. red.; SHEVLYAKOV, A.S., red.; CHERVYATSOVA, L.L., red.; SMETANKINA, N.P., red.; YEGOROV, Yu.P., red.; ROMANKEVICH, M.Ya., red.; KUZNETSOVA, V.P., red.; PAZENKO, Z.N., red.; KACHAN, A.A., red.; VOYTSEKHOVSKIY, M.V., red.; GREKOV, A.P., red.; DUMANSKIY, I.A., red.; AVDAKOVA, I.L., red.; VYSOTSKIY, Z.Z., red.; GUMENYUK, V.S., red.; MEL'NIK, A.F., red.

[Synthesis and physical chemistry of polymers; articles on the results of scientific research] Sintez i fiziko-khimiya polimerov; sbornik statei po rezul'tatam nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 171 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Institut khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy. 2. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V. Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR (for Vysotskiy). 3. Institut khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN USSR (for Romankevich, Chervyatsova, Voytsekhovskiy).

L 51864-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWF(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 GS/RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5002660

S/0000/64/000/000/0051/0058

AUTHOR: Smetankina, N. P.; Kuznetsova, V. P.; Oprya, V. Ya.; Bezmenov, A. Ya.

TITLE: Some oxygen-containing compounds in the 1,2-disilyl-ethane series

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR, Institut khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh soedineniy. Sintez i fiziko-khimiya polimerov; sbornik statey po rezul'tatam nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot (Synthesis and physical chemistry of polymers; collection of articles on the results of scientific research work). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964, 51-58

TOPIC TAGS: chloroalkyldisilylethane, acetoxy silane derivative, silanol, siloxane, organosilicon compound

ABSTRACT: The authors obtained the corresponding acetoxy derivatives in reactions of mono- and dichloroalkyldisilylethanes with acetic anhydride (heating to the b.p. of acetyl chloride, yield 88%). Hydrolysis of monochlorides of the 1,2-disilylethane series (1N NaOH) yielded the corresponding silanols. Hydrolysis of 1-tributylsilyl-2-methyl-butylchlorosilylethane yielded 64% silanol and 19% siloxane. Dehydration (concentrated HCl) of the synthesized silanols converted these to siloxanes. The acetoalkyldisilylethanes were colorless mobile liquids, soluble in numerous organic solvents. The

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L 51864-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5002660

silanols and siloxanes were colorless oily materials, insoluble in water. Physical and chemical properties of the 14 synthesized compounds are given in tabular form. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy, AN UkrSSR (Institute of the Chemistry of High Polymers, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 22Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

Card

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2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042086

S/0079/64/034/006/1864/1867

AUTHOR: Kuznetsova, V. P.; Smetankina, N. P.; Oprya, V. Ya.; Goreva, G. N.

TITLE: The synthesis and investigation of functional silicon organic compounds with a hydrocarbon bridge between silicon atoms. IV. The basic production and synthesis of dichlortetraalkyldisilylethane acetylene alcohols.

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, vol. 34, no. 6, 1964, 1864-1867

TOPIC TAGS: ternary alcohol, 1, 2 disilylethane series, acetal

ABSTRACT: The present work is a continuation of earlier investigations by the authors. The authors found that the addition reaction of hydridalkylchlorosilanes to a vinylalkylchlorosilane synthesized 4 dichlortetraalkyldisilylethane of symmetric and non-symmetric structure. With the dehydration and reaction with ether vinylbutyl of diacetylene ternary alcohol 1, 2-disilylethane series, vinylacetylene hydrocarbons and acetals were produced.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii polimerov i monomerov, Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (Institute of polymer and monomer chemistry, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR).

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L 18944-65 EWT(m)/EPF(o)/EPR/EWP(j) Po-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP4049468

S/0079/64/034/011/3613/3615

AUTHOR: Derkach, N. Ya.; Smetankina, N. P.

TITLE: N-Trialkylsilyl amides

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 34, no. 11, 1964, 3613-3615

TOPIC TAGS: silicoorganic compounds, silane, alkylsilyl amide, aromatic carboxylic acid, sulfonic acid, urethan, sulfonamide

ABSTRACT: The authors prepared N-silyl derivatives of the amides of aromatic carboxylic acids, sulfonic acids, and urethans, as follows:



The reaction proceeds in benzene solution at room temperature with a moderate evolution of heat. N-trialkylsilyl amides of carboxylic and sulfonic acids of the aromatic series are colorless crystalline compounds soluble in most organic sol-

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L 18944-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049468

vents except n-hexane, petroleum ether, and carbon tetrachloride. They are purified by vacuum distillation or high-vacuum sublimation. N-trialkylsilyl urethans and N-trimethylsilylalkyl sulfamides are colorless liquids. N-trimethylsilylalkyl sulfamides crystallize at 6-15°C. Determination of the specific gravity and refractive index of liquid N-trimethylsilylalkyl sulfamides enabled the authors to determine the group refraction of the $-SO_2H$ group. N-trialkylsilyl amides are readily hydrolyzed by water and atmospheric moisture to form the corresponding amides and silanol. The preparation of N-trialkylsilyl amides and hydrolysis of N-trimethylsilylbenzenesulfamide are described. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 2 chemical equations.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii polimerov i monomerov Akademii nauk Ukrainiskoy SSR
(Institute of the Chemistry of Polymers and Monomers, Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 23Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 0C

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

L 1359-66	EPF(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T	RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5022011		UR/0286/65/000/014/0078/0078 678.84
AUTHOR: Smetankina, N. P.; Chernaya, N. B.; Oprya, V. Ya.; Kuznetsova, V. P.; Karbovskaya, L. Ye.		44.55 44.55 44.55 44.55 37 B
TITLE: Preparation of vinylpolysiloxane.	Class 39, No. 172997	15
SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 14, 1965, 78		15
TOPIC TAGS: polysiloxane, vinyl group, vinylpolysiloxane, semiconducting polymer		15
ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for vinylpolysiloxanes involving the condensation [sic] of vinyl group-containing silanes at 150C. To impart semiconducting properties to the polymer, vinylpolysiloxanes are heat treated at 700—1100C. [EO]		
ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii polimerov i monomerov AN UkrSSR (Institute of the Chemistry of Polymers and Monomers, AN UkrSSR)		
SUBMITTED: 08Feb64	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: 00, 00
NO REF SQV: 000	OTHER: 000	ATD PRESS: 4007
Card 1/10		

L 2949-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5025041

UR/0286/65/000/016/0085/0085

678.84

AUTHOR: Kuznetsova, V. P.; Smetankina, N. P.; Oprya, V. Ya.; Chernaya, N. S.

TITLE: Preparation of organosilicon polymers. Class 39, No. 173953

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 85

TOPIC TAGS: semiconducting polymer, organosilicon compound, acetylene alcohol

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for semi-conducting organosilicon polymers based on acetylenic alcohols. The method involves thermal condensation of organosilicon acetylenic alcohols followed by heat treatment of the polymers in argon at 300—400C. [80]

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii polimerov i monomerov AN UkrSSR (Institute of the Chemistry of Polymers and Monomers, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: oc, gc

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 7/08

Card 1/1 DP

L 57056-65 EIT(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m) Pc-l/Pr-l
ACCESSION NR: AP5013146

RM
UR/0079/65/035/005/0913/0916
546.287:547.362.3

21
26
5

AUTHOR: Kuznetsova, V. P.; Smetankina, N. P.

TITLE: Synthesis and study of functional organosilicon compounds having a carbon cross-link between silicon atoms. Part 6. Synthesis and dehydration of tertiary acetylenic organosilicon alcohols containing a p-phenylene group between silicon atoms

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 35, no. 5, 1965, 913-916

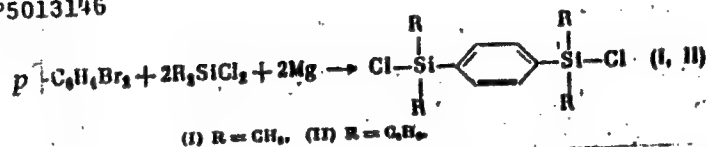
TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, acetylene alcohol

ABSTRACT: p-Phenylene-containing acetylenic organosilicon compounds have not been described in the literature. The authors synthesized p-bis(dialkylchlorosilyl)phenylenes and studied their reactions with magnesium derivatives of dimethylethynylcarbinol and methylbutylethynylcarbinol. The chemical properties of the silicoacetylenic alcohols were investigated in dehydration reactions. The method of synthesis consisted of simultaneous addition of dialkylchlorosilane and p-dibromobenzene to magnesium in ether as follows:

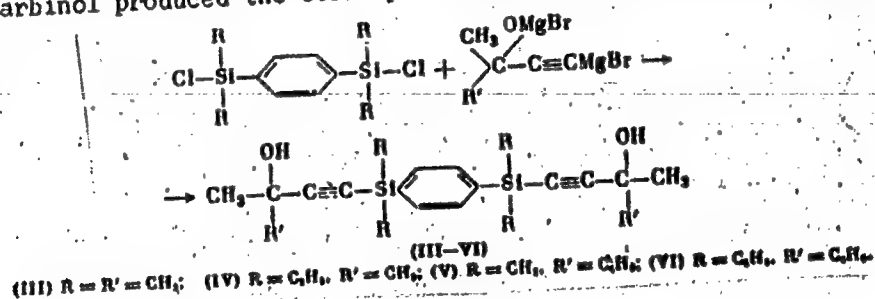
Card 1/4

L 57056-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013146



The yield of the target product was 25%. The reactions of *p*-bis(dialkylchlorosilyl) phenylenes with mixed alcoholates of dimethylethynylcarbinol and methylbutylethynylcarbinol produced the corresponding tertiary acetylenic alcohols.

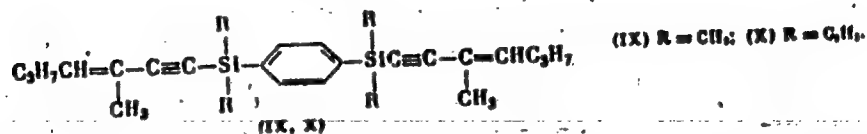
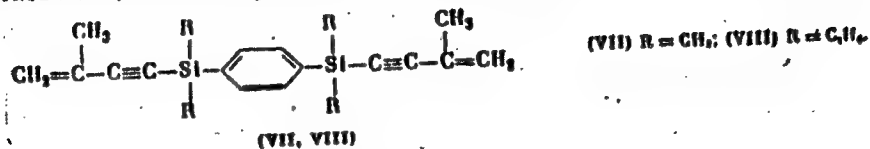


Card 2/4

L 57056-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013146

When the alcohols were dehydrated in the presence of potassium bisulfate, vinylacetylene hydrocarbons (VII-X) separated in good yields.



The entire experimental procedure is described. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk Ukrain-skoy SSR (Institute of Chemistry of High-Molecular Compounds, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR)

Card 3/4

L 57056-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013146

SUBMITTED: 16Dec63

NO REF SOV: 004

ENCL.: 00

SUB CODE: OC

OTHER: 003

Card

110
4/4

KUZNETSOVA, V.P.; SMETANKINA, N.P.; BELOGOLOVINA, G.N.; OPRYA, V.Ya.;
KUDINOVA, M.A.

Synthesis and study of functional organosilicon compounds with
a hydrocarbon bridge between silicon atoms. Part 7: Certain
properties of acetylene hydrocarbons with ethylene and
phenylene bridges between silicon atoms. Zhur. ob. khim. 35
no.9:1636-1639 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN UkrSSR.

[illegible]

It is to be understood that the contents of this report are not to be
distributed outside the project without the approval of the project manager.

(6-155)

2. In event of improvement in the situation in that part of the police in the USSR, K. yov. 1945 and May 16, 1945.

ACC NO: 100000

SOURCE DATE: 11/00/75/01/001/01/001/01/01

AUTHOR: Gerasimov, M. V.; Bashin, V. V.; Spetankina, N. P.

CHIT: none

TITLE: Polymerization of siloxanes on a metal surface under the influence of a glow discharge

SOURCE: Khimicheskii zhurnal, v. 32, no. 11, 1966, 1296-1297

TOPIC TAGS: siloxane, glow discharge, organosilicon compound, polymerization

ABSTRACT: This paper deals with the formation of polymer films in an atmosphere of hexamethyldisiloxane, octamethyltrisiloxane, and hexadecamethylnonasiloxane on the surface of silicon under the influence of a glow discharge. The latter was produced with a current having a frequency of 1000 cps at a voltage of 500-700 V. The thickness of the polymer film was found to increase linearly with the polymerization time. IR spectra of the initial organosilicon compounds and polymer films obtained and ultimate analysis of the polymer films show that the structure of the polymer is independent of the chain length in the initial organosilicon compounds. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 37/ SUBJ DATE: 03Jun66/ OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1

UDC: 537.525+678.84

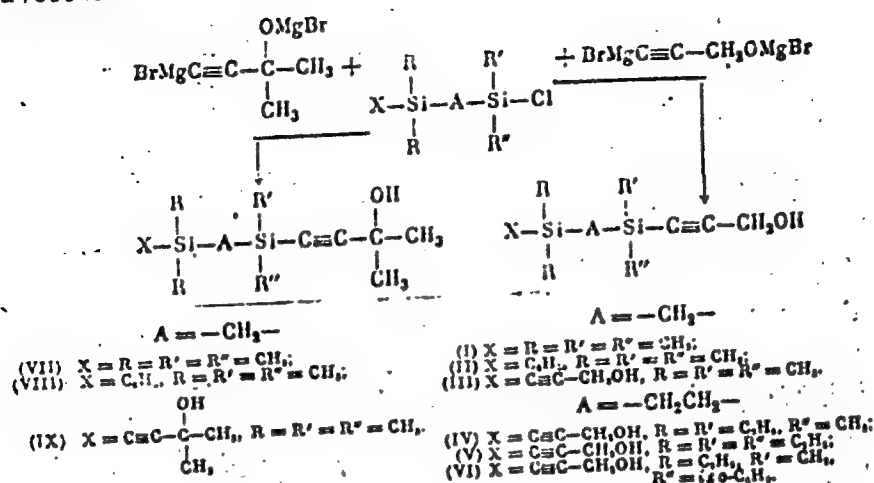
ACC NR: AP7000201

chlorosilanes being formed in 90-95% yields. The most convenient method of cleaving siloxanes is that involving the use of thionyl chloride. 1,3-Dichloro-1,1,3,3-tetra-methyldisilylmethane was synthesized via a Grignard reaction, ethyl ether being used instead of tetrahydrofuran, and a 35% yield of the compound was obtained. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 12Jul65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

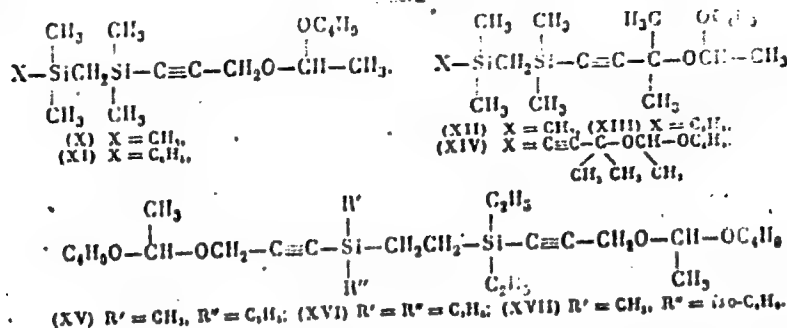
ACC JR: AP7000202



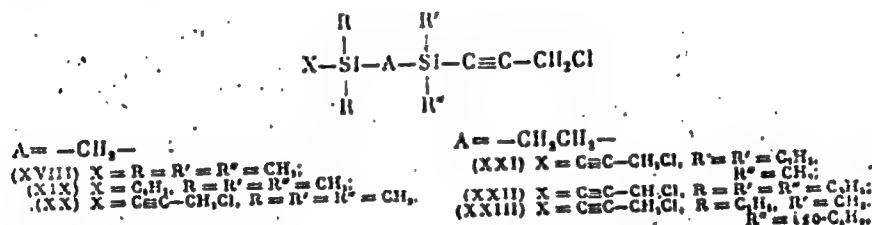
In the presence of HCl, the alcohols and glycols obtained readily react with vinyl butyl ether to give the corresponding acetals:

Card

ACC NR: AP7000202



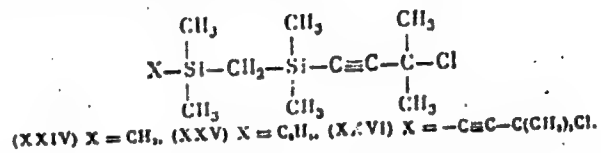
Substitution of chlorine for the hydroxyl group in primary acetylonic alcohols by means of thionyl chloride in the presence of pyridine formed products of the type



Card 3/5

ACC NR: AP7000202

In addition, the following γ -chloro derivatives of tertiary alcohols were obtained by chlorination:



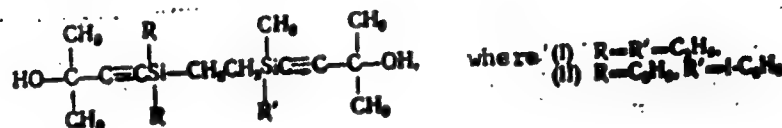
The yields and physical constants of the synthesized compounds are given in Table 1.
Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 12Jul65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001

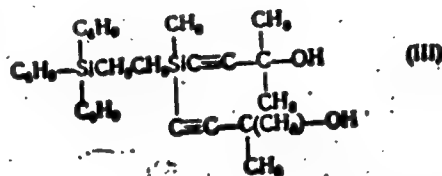
Card 5/5

ACC NR: AT7006292

bridge between the silicon atoms:



and



Card 2/3

ACC NR: AT7006292

The polymers were subjected to heat treatment at 200—600°C under argon. The heat-treated polymers were either readily fusible resins, or fine powders which could not be pressed at pressures up to 10^4 kg/cm² and temperatures of several hundred degrees centigrade. Therefore, conductivity measurements were carried out for samples directly under pressure (10^3 kg/cm²). It was found that prior to heat treatment, the polymers were typical insulators (ρ , $> 10^{14}$ ohm cm). Heat treatment at 300—500°C produced products with organic-semiconductor and paramagnetic properties (unpaired spin concentration, 10^{18} — 10^{19} spin/g). The electrical conductivity of the polymers had no ionic component. The temperature dependence of resistivity measured at 20—150°C obeyed an exponential law. The resistivity at 20°C was of the order of 10^{11} to 10^6 ohm·cm, and the activation energy for conduction was 0.3—0.5 ev. Each polymer had a critical heat-treatment temperature beyond which resistivity dropped sharply; for polymers of I and II it was about 400°C, and for the polymer of III, about 300°C. IR spectroscopy and weight loss data suggest that on heat treatment at 300—400°C, the polymers undergo partial degradation and formation of conjugated regions. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [SM]

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 5116

Card 3/3

SESTAKIN, P.P., kand.med.nauk; KRIVOGUS, G.V., ordinat

Lactother... is a nonspecific method for treating syphilis [with
summary in English]. Vest.derm. i ven. 32 no 1:4)-51 Ja-P '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kliniki kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav.-dotsent V.I.
Kozakov) Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(SYPHILIS, ther.
lactother. (Rus)
(MILK, ther. rse
syphilis (Rus)

SMETANKINA, P.P., kand.med. nauk

Disinfectant properties of *Vibrio cholerae*. Vest. dermat. i ven.
37 no.7:75 J1'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kafedra kozhny' h i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - dotsent
V.I.Kazakov) Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.

S/081/62/000/024/030/052
B119/B186

AUTHORS: Yermolayeva, T. A., Borodina, M. L., Abramson, D. L.,
Smetankina, T. A., Anufriyeva, N. S., Potapova, M. P.

TITLE: Modification of titanium dioxide in the rutile form to
improve its physical and technical properties

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24(II), 1962, 903,
abstract 24P625 (Lakokrasochn. materialy i ikh primeneniye,
no.1, 1962, 20-25)

TEXT: Investigations were made to find modifying substances (MS) for improving the physical and technical properties of titanium dioxide in the rutile modification (rutile) (I), to develop a method of applying MS to the surface of I, and to study the effect of MS on the properties of I. It was found that the effect of MS was much greater when they were mixed with I by additional wet grinding in a ball mill or in an apparatus with stirrer (mixing machine) (adapted for further investigations) than in the dry procedure. I consisting of 70% particles $< 1\mu$, or I in a finely disperse form (with $\sim 85\%$ particles $< 1\mu$) which settles in small

Card 1/2

Modification of titanium dioxide ...

S/081/62/000/024/030/052
B119/B186

amounts in the filter bags of a Loesch mill, is used for the experiments. MS, like amines of the aliphatic series and other organic compounds, affect only slightly the color intensity, the covering power, and the resistance to air (of I) but reduce the absorption power of moisture by a factor of 1.5 to 2 as well as the settling of I in the finished enamels, and improve the resistance to abrasion. The best results were obtained with 1% addition of alkamon cc -2 (OS-2) (PA), of quaternary ammonium salts of diethyl aminomethyl glycol ethers of higher fat alcohols. An optimum method of modifying I was developed. Solutions of aluminum, silicon, and phosphorus compounds were successively poured, stirring all the time, into an aqueous suspension of disperse I containing 200 g/liter of TiO_2 . The washing out is followed by treatment with PA, filtration, drying of the residue, and fine grinding in a jet mill. The best results are obtained by introduction of 2.8% aluminum phosphate with subsequent application of 0.5% PA. The color intensity of I increases by 8-20%, the photochemical activity decreases to $1/3 - 1/4$ (literally: by the 3-4 fold), the resistance to abrasion is improved. The resistance of the coat to chalking is doubled. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

L 1876-66 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/ENP(1)/EWP(b)/EPA(w)-2/ETC(m) IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5022508 JD/WH/WH UR/0303/65/000/004/0013/0018
667.629:667.622.118.2

AUTHOR: Yermolayeva, T. A.; Abramson, D. L.; Smetankina, T. A.; Anufriyeva, N. S.

TITLE: Modification of rutile titanium dioxide by compounds of aluminum, silicon, and titanium for the purpose of improving its physicotchnical properties

SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 4, 1965, 13-18

TOPIC TAGS: titanium dioxide, aluminum oxide, silicon compound, titanium compound, orthophosphoric acid, silicon dioxide, aluminum compound

ABSTRACT: The object of the study was to perfect a technique elaborated earlier for modifying rutile by depositing it on the surface of basic aluminum phosphate, and also to find new effective methods of modification. The following more effective and more economic methods were developed: (a) modification by basic aluminum phosphate and silicic acid, resulting in a reduced consumption and loss of orthophosphoric acid; (b) modification by phosphates of titanium and aluminum; in this case the loss of orthophosphoric acid is reduced by 5-8%; (c) modification by hydrate compounds of aluminum and silicon, precipitated by carbonation without the use of orthophosphoric acid. The modification of rutile by these
Card 1/2

L 1876-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022508

techniques results in an increase in strength and resistance to chalking and a decrease in pigment precipitation during storage of enamels⁷ and can be recommended for pigments designed for various weather-resistant enamels. "G. A. Prytkova and M. P. Potapova participated in the experimental work." 47

Orig. art. has: 7 tables.44

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, G-C

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 52037-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EED-2/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(o)
Pq-4/Pf-4/Pg-4/Pk-4 IJP(c) BB/MJW/JD/HW/GG/GS
ACCESSION NR: AT5011608 UR/0000/64/000/000/0299/0303

57
56
B+1

AUTHOR: Bardizh, V. V.; Berezhnoy, Ye. F.; Mokhel', L. L.; Smetanina, V. H.

TITLE: Tape cores for the logical elements of digital computers

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnym elementam avtomatiki, telemekhaniki, izmeritel'noy i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Lvov, 1962. Magnitnyye elementy avtomatiki, telemekhaniki, izmeritel'noy i vychislitel'noy tekhniki (Magnetic elements of automatic control, remote control, measurement and computer engineering); trudy soveshchaniya. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964, 299-303

TOPIC TAGS: tape core, logical element, digital computer element, thermostable magnetic core, magnetic memory

ABSTRACT: A group of logical magneto-triode elements utilizing cores made of superthin tapes and P15 and P601 triodes has been developed at the Institut tochnoy mekhaniki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki (Institute of Fine Mechanics and Computer Technology). These logical elements operate at a frequency of 300 kcps in the -40 to +60C temperature range. They permit collector and base voltage changes of $\pm 25\%$ (Ye. F. Berezhnoy, V. G. Mikhalev, L. L. Mokhel', V. I. Perekatov, Magnitnotr-iodnyye logicheskiye elementy s ispol'zovaniyem serdechnikov iz permalloyevoy lenty, Magnitnyye elementy avtomatiki, telemekhaniki, izmeritel'noy i vychislitel'noy

L 52037-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5011608

tekhniki, Trudy soveshchaniya, Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964, pp. 568-579). The present work describes the production technology in brief and gives the basic characteristics of cores used in the above-mentioned elements. They are made of 79NM alloy, and the tape thickness is equal to 14; the coercive force of the alloy is approx. 0.15 Oe, the residual magnetism about 7000 Gauss, the average value of the differential magnetic permeability is 690 Gauss/Oe; the generalized static rectangularity coefficient is 10 Oe, and the static rectangularity coefficient is 93%. The diameter of the core is 2 mm; tape width 1 mm, number of turns 10 or 40; the cross section of the core with 10 turns is $3 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2$ with an associated magnetic flux of about 2 Maxwell; cores with 40 turns have a cross section of $12 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2$ with a flux of about 8 Maxwell. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 29Sep64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

me
Card 2/2

DERKACH, N. Ya.; SMETANKINA, N.P.

N-trialkylsilylamides. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 11:3613-3615
N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut khimii polimerov i monomerov AN UkrSSR.

KUCHENKOVA, V. I., SMETANKINA, N. I.

Synthesis and study of functional organosilicon compounds with hydrocarbon bridges between silicon atoms. Part 6: Synthesis and dehydration of organosilicon tertiary acetylenic alcohols with a p-phenylene group between silicon atoms. Zhur. ob. khim. (MIRA 18:6) 35 no.5:913-916 My '65.

1. Institut khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh soedineniy AN UkrSSR.

5(4)

AUTHORS:

SOV/76-33-5-16/33
Smirnova, I. V., Topchiyeva, K. V., Smetanko, N. P. (Moscow)

TITLE:

The Adsorption From Solutions of Alkylaromatic Hydrocarbons on Industrial Catalysts 2. (Adsorbtsiya iz rastvorov alkil-aromaticeskikh uglevodorodov na promyshlennyykh katalizatorakh.2)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 5.
pp 1059 - 1064 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This paper shows the results of the investigation of the adsorption of allyl benzene, propenyl benzene, and - in comparison - n-propyl benzene from solutions of n-heptane on Al_2O_3 at 20° and 40° . Table 1 shows the physical data of the hydrocarbons used. Figure 1 shows the isothermal adsorption lines at 20° , figure 2 at 40° . The absolute isothermal adsorption lines and their molecular constants were determined considering the extent of the specific surface of Al_2O_3 . Figure 2 shows the isothermal lines, table 2 the data obtained. The thickness of the adsorption layer of propenyl benzene agrees with the theoretically calculated thickness of the benzene ring = 3.7 \AA . Thus the molecules of propenyl

Card 1/2

The Adsorption From Solutions of Alkylaromatic
Hydrocarbons on Industrial Catalysts 2.

SCV/76-35-5-16/33

benzene show a parallel orientation towards the catalyst surface with the surface of the benzene ring. The same is true of allyl benzene and n-propyl benzene. The presence of a double bond in the side chain does not change the parallel orientation of the benzene derivative. The adsorbability of the hydrocarbons with various molecular volume decreases in the order propenyl-, allyl-, n-propyl benzene. A conjugated double bond increases the adsorption potential. Adsorption decreases with increasing temperature, the adsorption layers become less dense. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 16 references, 14 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University ineni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: October 12, 1957

Card 2/2

SMETANKO, R.M.

Increasing productivity of excavators. Transp. stroi. 8 no.2:29
F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1.Nachal'nik mekhkolony No.66 Sredazstroymekhanizatsii.
(Excavating machinery)

SMETANKOVA, M.; CERNY, M.; HOLECKOVA, E.

Morphology of our line of the Walker tumor 256. Cas.lek.cesk 100
no.23:714-716 9 Je '61.

1. Biologicky ustav lekarske fakulty KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr.
B. Sekla a Laborator pro fyziologii a patofyziologii premeny latek
CSAV v Praze, prednosta doc. dr. O. Poupa.

(NEOPLASMS exper)

BALEK, Jan, inz.; SETANEKOVÁ, M., promovany biolog

Use of the incubation method for examination of the relation
between the nitrogen content in soils and grain yield.
Rost výroba 9 no.11:1163-1172 K '63.

1. Ustredni vyzkumny ustav rostlinne vyroby, oddeleni vyzivy
rostlin, Ruzyne.

MALAKHOV, V.Ye.; SMETANNIKOV, A.A.

Collective control of mine safety conditions. Ugol' 35 no.9:21-23
S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Shakhta "Abashevskaya" 3/4 tresta Kuybyshevugol' (kombinat Kuz-
bassugol').
(Kuznetsk Basin—Coal mines and mining—Safety measures)

POPOV, I. N.; POPOV, N. N.

"Experimental study of the ignition of a drop of water-coal suspension in an immobile high-temperature medium."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Inst of Combustible Minerals.

01.11.1977, "1. 1.

"Anatoliy Yakovlevich Bykov", Elektrichstvo, No. 10, 1-10.

SEIDANIKOV, I. A.,

"Clinical Course of the Amentia Syndrome, and Its Pathophysiological Background. (Clinical and Experimental Study of the Amentive Form of Infection Psychoses)." (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences) State Order of Lenin Inst for Perfection of Doctors' Skills imeni S. M. Kirov, Leningrad, 1955

SO: M-1034 28 Mar 56

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Metabolism

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40960.

Author : Smetannikov, P. G.

Inst : Not Given.

Title : On the Peculiarities of the Carbohydrate Metabolism Regulation in the Amentia Form of Infectious Psychoses.

Orig Pub: V sb.: Psikhiatr. klinika i probl. patol. vyssh. nervn. deyat-sti. Vyp. 2. L., 1957, 189-197.

Abstrac.: No Abstract.

Card 1/1

SMETANNIKOV, P.G.

Effect of caffeine on the higher nervous activity in patients
with an amnesia syndrome in infections and poisoning. Zhur.
nevr. i psikh. Supplement:59 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Kafedra psikhatrii (zav. - prof. I.F.Sluchevskiy) Gosudarstven-
nogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni
S.M.Kirova, Leningrad.

(CAFFEINE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(MENTAL DEFICIENCY)

SMETANNIKOV, P.G.

Comparative characteristics of cortical dynamics and of vegetative functions in reactive depression and in the depressive phase of manic-depressive psychosis. Trudy Inst. vys. nerv. deiat. Ser. patofiziol. 7:107-114 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(DEPRESSION, MENTAL) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

SMETANNIKOV, P.G.

Influence of carbocholine on the cortical dynamics and the vegetative functions in man. Trudy Inst. vys. nerv. deiat. Ser. patofiziol. 7:253-263 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(CHOLINE) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

L 1303-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 RO

ACCESSION NR: AP5021241

UR/0247/65/015/004/0746/0748
612.833.81+615.092.256

AUTHOR: Smetannikov, P. G.

TITLE: Effect of scopolamine on the higher nervous activity of man

SOURCE: Zhurnal vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti, v. 15, no. 4, 1965,
746-748

TOPIC TAGS: nervous system drug, drug effect, cerebral cortex,
neuron, psychophysiology

ABSTRACT: Scopolamine hydrobromide, known to depress the higher nervous system activity of animals, was administered subcutaneously (0.25 mg dose) to 10 healthy persons ages 21-48 yrs. The following reaction tests were conducted immediately prior to the injection and 2 hrs after: motor, speech (with oscillographic recording of cardiovascular and respiratory reactions), and verbal associative tests. Results show that the latent period of speech reaction increased by 25-50% in all individuals, the latent period of motor reaction increased by 30-50% in 8 of the 10 cases, and the motor reaction values decreased in 6 cases. Scopolamine thus reduced the

Card 1/2

L 1305-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021241

the stimulatory process in the cortex of the large hemispheres and decolorated the activity of the first and second signal systems. A drop in blood pressure, a slowdown of pulse, dryness of mouth and eye, eye focusing difficulties, and a paling of face and hands were observed somewhat later. These symptoms with some variations lasted throughout the observation period. The subjects felt heavy, tired, depressed, and were without appetite. Literature data on cholinolytic and cholinergic agents indicate that one of the mechanisms of the depressant effect of scopolamine on the higher nervous activity of humans may be explained by its ability to block the synapses of the cholinergic neurons of the central nervous system, particularly the brain cortex. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya patofiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti AMN SSSR (Laboratory of Pathophysiology of Higher Nervous Activity, AMN SSSR), 6

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For the attached I am grateful to the Hon. Member of Government

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